

To-day's
Advertisements.INTERNATIONAL
TUG OF WARHARMSTON'S
CIRCUS,Commencing
MONDAY, 11TH FEBRUARY.
\$500 CASH PRIZES.

Open to the Army and Navy of all Nationalities at present in Hongkong, and Members of the Police Force. Teams to be limited to ten men each. The first prize will be \$250 (cash), the second \$100, and \$50 is to be divided among the last four teams in the final (winners excepted). Each team to have one representative coach only, and no team to be allowed to change men after having pulled off once. ENTRANCE FREE.

ALL ENTRIES to be made in writing, to Close SATURDAY, at 12 NOON, addressed to
R. LOVE, Hongkong Hotel,
Hongkong, 6th February, 1901. [160c]

HARMSTON'S
GRAND CIRCUS

ROYAL MENAGERIE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
ASSURED SUCCESS.

THE FAMOUS "JANSONS."

"AJAX"—THE FLEXIBLE MARVEL
"SISTERS FREZAGONDAS,"
MONA, TESSIE, DAISY and DORA.

OUR FAVORITE COMPANY.

DOORS OPEN at 8 P.M. COMMENCE
at 9 P.M.

TO-DAY {MATINEE} WEDNESDAY,
{MATINEE} FEBRUARY 6th.
{MATINEE} Commencing at 3.30 P.M. Doors Open one
hour earlier.

FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 8th.
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
TO MR. ROBERT LOVE,
The Popular Manager.
Who will on this occasion appear as Clown
and open his Album of Comic Songs.
Grand Amateur heavy-weight lifting
Competition. A handsome Trophy will be presented
to the Winner.
A well-known Chinese Gentleman will enter
the cage of the ROYAL BENGAL TIGER
DUKE, accompanied by his trainer, Mr. Gus
Burns, on this occasion.

Box Office Plan—ROBINSON PIANO CO.,
Queen's Road.

POPULAR PRICES.

Box Seats \$3.00
Chairs, Dress Circle 2.00
Stalls 1.00
Gallery 50
Civilian Europeans will not be admitted to
the Gallery.
SOLDIERS and SAILORS of ALL NATIONALITIES
admitted to CHAIRS and
STALLS HALF-PRICE.

ROBERT LOVE, Manager.
Col. CHAS. B. HICKS, Representative.
Hongkong, 6th February, 1901. [164c]

NOTICE.

TO ALL MEMBERS OF ST. PATRICK'S
CLUB,
GARDEN ROAD, HONGKONG.

THE USUAL DANCE ON SATURDAY,
the 9th instant, has been CANCELLED
and a VARIETY CONCERT has been SUB-
STITUTED, and the Manager begs to express
the hope that the change will be appreciated.
To ensure it being enjoyable the Manager has
secured the Services of the well known Ecce-
tric Vocalists of the Far East, viz., Messrs.
ARNOLD and LYTON; this clever pair of
Artists have just returned from Europe, where
they have been delighting crowded houses
nightly with their amusing patter in their latest
success entitled—
"Incidents and Accidents or
"I'll never forget."
Hongkong, 6th February, 1901. [168c]

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 54.

THE following Particulars and Conditions of
Sale of Crown Land by Public Auction,
to be held at the Offices of the Public Works
Department, on

MONDAY,
the 11th day of February, 1901, at 3 P.M., are
published for general information.
By Command,
J. H. STEWART LOCKHART,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 7th January, 1901. [163c]

Particulars and Conditions of the letting by
Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the
11th day of February, 1901, at 3 P.M., at the
Offices of the Public Works Department, by
Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One
Lot of CROWN LAND, at Mong Kok Tsui,
Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a
term of 75 Years, with the option of renewal at
a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of
His Majesty the KING, for one further term
of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sub- divisions	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Containing in Acres	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
1	Mong Kok Tsui.	56 5 3 100 100	5.65	\$450	4,335

FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND
SUBV CANAL.

With Liberty to call at MANILA.

THE Steamship

"POLARSTJERNEN"

will be despatched for the above Port, TO-
MORROW, the 7th instant, and will be followed
by the S.S. "FOLMINA" about the 26th instant,
and the S.S. "GYMERIC."

For Freight, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents,
Hongkong, 6th February, 1901. [164c]

To-day's
Advertisements.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 67.

THE following Particulars and Conditions of
Sale of Crown Land by Public Auction,
to be held at the Offices of the Public Works
Department, on

MONDAY,
the 11th day of February, 1901, at 3 P.M., are
published for general information.
By Command,
J. H. STEWART LOCKHART,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 1st February, 1901. [166c]

Particulars and Conditions of the letting by
Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the
11th day of February, 1901, at 3 P.M., at the
Offices of the Public Works Department, by
Order of His Excellency the Governor, of Three
Lots of CROWN LAND, at Pak Tsun Heung,
Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a
term of 75 Years, with the option of renewal at
a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of
His Majesty the KING, for one further term
of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.

No. of Sub- divisions	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Containing in Acres	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
1	Pak Tsun Heung.	50 50 100 100	1.50	18	300
2	Pak Tsun Heung.	40 40 100 100	1.00	12	200
3	Pak Tsun Heung.	50 50 100 100	1.50	18	300

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 68.

THE following Particulars and Conditions of
Sale of Crown Land by Public Auction,
to be held at the Offices of the Public Works
Department, on

MONDAY,
the 11th day of February, 1901, at 3 P.M., are
published for general information.
By Command,
J. H. STEWART LOCKHART,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 30th January, 1901. [165c]

Particulars and Conditions of the letting by
Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the
11th day of February, 1901, at 3 P.M., at the
Offices of the Public Works Department, by
Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One
Lot of CROWN LAND, at Kennedy Road,
in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75
Years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN
RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His
Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75
years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sub- divisions	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Containing in Acres	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
1	Kennedy Road.	135 135 135 135	18.75	100	9,735

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 69.

THE following Particulars and Conditions of
Sale of Crown Land by Public Auction,
to be held at the Offices of the Public Works
Department, on

MONDAY,
the 11th day of February, 1901, at 3 P.M., are
published for general information.
By Command,
J. H. STEWART LOCKHART,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 30th January, 1901. [164c]

Particulars and Conditions of the letting by
Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the
11th day of February, 1901, at 3 P.M., at the
Offices of the Public Works Department, by
Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One
Lot of CROWN LAND, at Hok-Ui, Kowloon,
in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75
Years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN
RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His
Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75
years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sub- divisions	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Containing in Acres	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
1	Hok-Ui.	60 60 100 100	3.00	200	6,015

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions
from the
DEPUTY VICTUALLING STORE OFFICER,
to Sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
on

THURSDAY, the 14th February, 1901,
at 10 A.M., at H.M. NAVAL YARD,
SUNDRY VICTUALLING STORES.
TERMS—As Usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Government Auctioneers,
Hongkong, 6th February, 1901. [165c]

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY
ANNUAL MEETING OF SHARE-
HOLDERS in the above Company will be
held at the Offices of the Company, Pedder's
Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day
of March, 1901, at 12 o'clock (NOON), to receive
a Statement of Accounts to 31st December,
1900, and the Report of the General Managers,
and to elect a Consulting Committee and
Auditors.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 20th February, to
the 6th March, both Days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co.,
Limited.
Hongkong, 6th February, 1901. [167c]

To-day's
Advertisements.INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.FOR MANILA.
THE Company's Steamship

"LOONGSANG"
Captain Weigall, will be despatched as above
on SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 P.M.
This Steamer has Superior Accommodation
for First class Passengers, is fitted throughout
with Electric Light and carries a Doctor.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 6th February, 1901. [161c]

THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA,
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & TAIWANFOO.
THE Company's Steamship

"ANPING MARU"
Captain S. Atsumi, will be despatched for the
above Ports, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant,
at Daylight.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,
Agents,
Hongkong, 6th February, 1901. [161c]

Intimations.

WANTED.

THREE or FOUR LADS
to SELL the

"HONGKONG
TELEGRAPH."

LIBERAL COMMISSION
PAID.

Apply Personally at
THIS OFFICE.

Hongkong, 11th January, 1901.

EYE-SIGHT.

Mr. N. LAZARUS,
Oculist-Optician, of London and Calcutta,
may be consulted for SPECTACLES
at 16, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
(R. HUGHES & CO.)
(Nearly opposite the HONGKONG HOTEL).
Business hours—9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

A GREAT proportion of cataracts and
diseases affecting those advancing in life
occur to those having some deficiency in the
construction of the eyes—the many years of
'Eye Strain' ending in serious forms of disease.
Glasses specially adapted in youth to those
requiring them save and preserve the sight.
Constantly recurring headaches, spells of
dimness when reading, weak eyes, the letters
running together, any of these symptoms indicate
a deficiency in the form of the eye requiring
glasses only to correct and cure.
Mr. LAZARUS supplies his SPECTACLES
only after testing the sight.
ADVICE FREE. [1435b]

NOTICE.

THE OFFICES of the "HONGKONG
TELEGRAPH" have This Day been
removed to No. 50, QUEEN'S ROAD
CENTRAL, Second Floor, (the premises
formerly occupied by Messrs. POWELL & Co.)
to which address all communications should
be addressed.

ETH. F. SKERTCHLY,
Manager.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1899.

A. S. WATSON & Co.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

PORTS.

(For Invalids and General Use.)

B.—VINTAGE, superior quality,
Red Capsule.....\$14.40

C.—FINE OLD VINTAGE, super-
ior quality, Black
Seal Capsule.....10.20

D.—VERY FINE OLD VINTAGE
extra superior, Violet
Capsule (Old Bottled) 20.40

Port after removal should be rested
for a month before use. Wine re-
quired for drinking at once should be
ordered to be decanted at the Dis-
pensary before being sent out.
These Wines are too favourably
known to need comment.

Sample bottles and smaller quan-
ties will be supplied at proportionate
wholesale rates.

We only guarantee our Wines and
Spirits to be genuine when bought
direct from us in the Colony or from
our authorized Agents at the Coast
Ports.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

BIRTH.

At 32, Broadway, Shanghai, on the 31st
January, the wife of J. D. C. ARTHUR, of a son.
MARRIAGE.

At H.B.M.'s Consulate-General, Shanghai,
and afterwards at the residence of W. G. Lay,
Esq., on 31st January, by the Rev. C. Darwent,
DAVID CRAWFORD DICK, C.E., to AGNES
LUM, daughter of James Hood, Esq., Lillies-
leaf, Scotland.

DEATH.
At Shanghai, on the 10th January, ANNE,
relict of the late J. McCarthy, of Shanghai,
aged 60 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1901.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The Police.

It does not say much for the security of life
and property when a murder can take place
in a thickly populated portion of a city and
the criminal or criminals walk calmly off in
broad daylight as though nothing out of the
common had happened. Yet such an occur-
rence took place yesterday at Wanchai,
though, in this case the Police have
made an arrest, as recorded elsewhere.
Undetected crimes have grown to be a great
deal too common of late in the Colony and,
if the reputation generally enjoyed by British
possessions for peace and security is to be
kept up in Hongkong, steps will have to be
taken to repress lawlessness with a strong
hand.

That our Police Force is utterly inade-
quate for the work thrown upon it is patent
to the least observant. Take a stroll, even
along the most frequented thoroughfares of
the City, and it will be seen that the police-
men are few and far between, while in the
outlying districts long distances may be
traversed without a single guardian of the
peace being encountered. Such a state of
affairs amounts to nothing less than placing
a premium on crime and, until our Police
Force is very considerably increased, we may
expect robbery and murder to flourish unchecked in our midst. As a matter of fact
the Police Force has not kept pace with the
growth of the Colony. A few years back it
may have been equal to the task imposed
upon it, but the Colony has long since grown
beyond its control and it is necessary that it
should be placed upon a proper footing at
once, before further disgraceful occurrences
are allowed to take place.

Suppose that that old bugbear Economy
is at the bottom of it all, but to be economical
in such matters is a foolish and mistaken
policy. A police force should be maintained,
not at a strength sufficient to patrol the Colony
in times of ordinary peace and quiet, but at
a strength sufficient to allow of all emergen-
cies being coped with. At the present time
we have a most unsettled state of affairs in
the north, and robbery, pillage and murder
are rife in the neighbouring provinces.
Hence it is only to be expected that crime
will be on the increase in the Colony and
that bad characters will flock here from all
parts of China to ply their nefarious trades.
Therefore, at the present moment, we require
a police force far above the strength ordi-
narily considered necessary for the Colony,
yet no steps have been taken to put it on
such a footing.

Another question which requires looking
into is the reason for the physical deteriora-
tion of our Force, both as regards the
European and Indian elements. Anyone
who remembers the Force as it was some ten
years ago must notice a sad falling off in the
standard of physical development of the men.
This may be judged very well at the present
time by a comparison between the Inspectors
and Sergeants, who are survivors of the old
order of things, and the Constables, who represent
the recruits of the last few years. It is a
significant fact, too, that it has been found
practically impossible to obtain men from
the Home forces of late years, not, we are
informed, on account of a lack of men at
Home willing to improve their position, but
on account of a prejudice which has grown
up against service in the Hongkong Police
Force itself. Service in Hongkong is no
longer sought after, and hence it has been
found necessary to draft men from the
Marines and to engage them locally. This
naturally leads to a class of men being ob-
tained who are untrained and inexperienced.
The Marines, it is true, are a well drilled set,
but they have to be taught the very first
principles of police work. There must be
some reason for this strong disinclination
to join our local Police, and we think that
no harm would be done were His Excellency
the Governor to cause judicious enquiries to
be made as to the cause of it. Needless to
say, the men themselves would be the ones
to throw light upon the subject.

Russia in China.

The picture painted by our Tientsin Cor-
respondent of Russia's attitude in the north
simply serves to bear out what we have
always contended—that Russia has come to
Manchuria to stay and, has no intention of
really withdrawing her troops. Russia seems
to have been playing a double-faced part all
round, as is evidenced by the repairing of
the mud fort at Tientsin and the theft of
rolling stock and machinery belonging to
the railway. It is high time that the atten-
tion of the various Powers interested in
China was directed to the matter, for with
the large reinforcements which Russia is
sending to the Far East she will soon be in
too strong a position to be ousted, even from
Tientsin.

The attitude of the Chinese Court may
well be due to the secret influence of Russia,
for it is growing daily more evident that an
understanding of some sort exists and that
China is relying to a great extent upon
Russian help to get out of her difficulties. It
is a thousand pities that the Court was not
followed up and captured by the Allies in
the first instance, instead of being allowed
to proceed unmolested to Hainan. So long
as the Dowager and her anti-foreign advisers
consider themselves to be beyond the reach
of the Allies, so long may we expect to see
negotiations dragged out or rendered of an
unsatisfactory nature. The occupation of

Peking by the Allies seems at the present
time to have no more effect upon the Court
than would the pecking of a crow on the
dome of St. Paul's have upon the congrega-
tion within.

Racial Prejudice.

The Japan Times and the Japan Daily
Mail are both protesting (under the above
heading) against the attitude of the Spectator
as displayed in its articles on Far Eastern
subjects. They affirm that its opinions
are prejudiced, that it does not place im-
partial evidence before its readers, and that
"when it talks about the Yellow Peril, when
it represents the Orient as girding against
the Occident and constantly preparing to
throw off, if not to overwhelm and destroy
Occidental civilization, it merely displays the
sentiments by which it is itself animated."
The Daily Mail says it cannot forget how
the Spectator, at the beginning of the China-
Japan War, spoke of an invasion of Japan
by Chinese troops as a highly probable and
very feasible contingency, and finds fault
with that journal for expressing the opinion
that patriotism has no existence among
Eastern Peoples, since though they might
fight heart and home as individuals,
they have no solicitude for their country as
such.

It appears to us that our two Japanese
contemporaries are taking the utterances
of the Spectator as applying directly to
Japan, whereas that country is really
but a very small part of the East, and
taking into consideration the marvellous
changes wrought there in government and
even in national character, we can hardly put
Japan in the same category as the Eastern
countries, except for geographical considera-
tions. As to the China-Japan war, it is
easy to be wise after the event, but we think
now that if the want of patriotism both
amongst the Chinese leaders and people had
not prevented united action on their part, that
war would have had a very different ending.
And China being a far larger part of the East
than Japan, it is only fair to suppose that
the Spectator's words should be taken as
applicable to events there. Where is the
patriotism in China amongst its own people?
Are not the leaders and governing classes all
at loggerheads, each feathering his own nest,
either by acting for or against the foreigner,
as suits his purpose best? And do not the
people appear to be utterly indifferent
as to what happens to China as a whole,
so long as their individual interests are not
interfered with? We agree with the Spec-
tator, if we may judge from events out here,
that in the East, if anywhere, it is "every
man for himself" and after that, the devil
take the foreigner, if nothing can be squeezed
from him.

There is no doubt the Home papers are
not always, nor can they well be, so well in-
formed on local matters as people on the
spot, but for that matter the Spectator is
neither better nor worse than other English
journals we have seen. Why have our
Contemporaries pitched upon this particular

A BAREFACED case of house robbery is reported
as having taken place last night in Upper
Lascar Row. Three men went up to No. 42,
a dwelling house, armed with choppers. One
stood at the door whilst the other two entered.
One of the latter seized the only occupant,
a woman, by the throat, whilst the other ransacked
her belongings. He made off with four pieces
of clothing and a smoking pipe and took some
jewellery from her person. Altogether the
robbers netted goods to the value of \$100. Three
men were arrested at two o'clock this morning
by detectives, in an emigration house at West
Point.

The murder at Wanchai yesterday was a
deliberate and probably well planned affair.
The deceased occupier of the first floor of the
house, 143 Queen's Road East, was employed
at the Supreme Court, having been pensioned
off not long ago. He received three stabs in
the body from a kind of dagger or knife. He
was a known heavy drinker and was found
by the police lying on his back on a bed. The
man's paramour had been arrested in connection
with the murder, but she states that robbers
did the deed whilst stealing money. The
deceased's wife, however, says that there was
nothing in the house to steal. Further par-
ticulars will come out later.

FIRE has been so common within the past
few days that it was not surprising when the
fire-bell was heard ringing at about one o'clock
to-day. Almost as soon as the warning had
started the helmeted firemen could be seen
issuing from the Central Police Station, buckling
on belts, adjusting their headgear, and enquir-
ing where their destination was to be. "Queen's
Road West" was the answer given by the police
on duty at the Station, and whilst still the sounds
of the bell could be heard, a dozen or more
men, ready for anything, were well on their
way to the scene of the reported outbreak of fire.
On reaching the spot, however, it was found
that a fire had caught fire in a lane in Queen's
Road West, and the firemen with Chinese
with all apparatus, returned to their posts, the
affair being practically a "false alarm," though,
of course, a chimney might easily cause a big
blaze if attention was not given to it.

THE fire which we referred to yesterday as
having taken place at Chung Sha Wan was a
serious affair and the damage done is estimated
at \$50,000. It was caused by sparks from a
cookhouse chimney setting fire to the match-
shed which adjoined it, in Tam Shui Hang village
in Chung Sha Wan. That set fire to some more
match-sheds and the flames ultimately spread to
the boatbuilding yards which suffered much
damage. A steamer launch was in course of
construction and was completely destroyed. One
more launch and two small twin screw steamers
in course of construction were partially burned.
It broke out at 9.30 yesterday morning and the
fire was eventually subdued by police from
Yau-mai and the Central Police Station. Mr.
Bodemeyer, in charge of the Brewery at
Chung Sha Wan, assisted in extinguishing the
flames with two manual engines. The yard
was the property of Ngai Sun and Co., who
have a place at Wanchai. The property is not
covered by insurance, as we understand, these
exposed yards will not be accepted by the
Insurance Companies.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE OPERATIONS IN BRITISH
SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, January 4th.

A combined movement of several Com-
mandos in the Orange River Colony is
officially announced and a fresh invasion of
Cape Colony is anticipated. The garrisons
south of the Orange River have been warned
to be on their guard.

PROCLAMATION FROM COVER-
NOR OF CAPE.

A proclamation from the Governor of the
Cape appeals to all Britishers to assist the
authorities, in view of an anticipated con-
siderable invasion.

BOERS CAPTURE A POST.

A thousand Boers have captured a post at
Modderfontein, South West of Krugersdorp;
an attempt to relieve the post was unsuccess-
ful. The officers and men captured are
arriving at Vereeniging.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Observatory report says:—

On the 6th at 12.5 p.m. the barometer has
risen slightly in the South, fallen a little in N.
China. The anticyclone remains central over
China, and pressure is still relatively low over
the South of the China Sea. Gradients moder-
ate on the coast, steep with heavy monsoon

HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

THANKS FOR HONGKONG'S SYMPATHY.

The following was issued in the form of a *Gazette Extraordinary* to-day:—
GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.—No. 71.
 The following Telegram from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to His Excellency the Governor, is published for general information.
 By Command,
 J. H. STEWART LOCKHART,
 Colonial Secretary.
 Colonial Secretary's Office,
 Hongkong 6th January, 1901.

LONDON, 5th February, 1901.
 His Majesty commands me to transmit the following message to you for publication:—
 "To my people beyond the seas. The countless messages of loyal sympathy which I have received from every part of my dominions over the sea testify to the universal grief in which the whole Empire now mourns the loss of my beloved Mother. In the welfare and prosperity of her subjects throughout Great Britain the Queen ever entered a heartfelt interest. She saw with thankfulness the steady progress which under a wide extension of self-government they had made during her reign. She warmly appreciated their unflinching loyalty to her throne and person and was proud to think of those who had so nobly fought and died for the Empire's cause in South Africa. I have already declared that it will be my constant endeavour to follow the great example which has been bequeathed to me. In these endeavours I shall have a confident trust in the devotion and sympathy of the people and of their several representative assemblies throughout my vast Colonial dominions. With such loyal support I will with God's blessing solemnly work for the promotion of the common welfare and security of the great Empire over which I have now been called to reign."
 (Signed) EDWARD, R. and I.
 Windsor Castle, February 4th, 1901.
 Secretary of State for the Colonies.

THE PROPOSED NEW WESTERN MARKET.

Mr. G. Vivian Ladd, Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, submitted a detailed report on the general adaptability to Chinese wants etc., of the proposed new western market at the meeting of the Sanitary Board this afternoon. The report was to the following effect:—
 In answer to the request to furnish a report as to the lighting, accommodation, situation, number of stalls and general adaptability to Chinese wants, of the above market he had the honour to report as follows:—
 He was unable to offer an opinion on the lighting accommodation, as no plan of the elevation of the building was given.
 The situation was a good one, but the area was far too small.
 The number of shops and stalls in the plans was 168 (minuted by Hon. D. P. W. as incorrect) as against 160 in the old market. The poultry shops numbered 12, but the architect had only allowed 108 sq. feet instead of 432 sq. feet each, as they ought to have. The total stall area by the plans was 7970 square feet and out of that 6480 would be required for 15 poultry shops. This would leave 1488 other shops and stalls to be provided for in the second floor of the proposed new market, which was, he understood, to be erected on the site of the present Harbour Office. The total area of the present western market was 28,850 square feet, with a stall area of about 15,000.
 If the views of the present tenants as to accommodation required had not been obtained, he recommended that it be done through the Registrar General.
 If it was proposed to put a European in charge, he thought the bedroom accommodation inadequate.
 He thought the two new markets would not provide as much accommodation as already existed in the old one. It was a pity that a two storied building was not erected upon the site of the present western market.
 The following minutes were appended:—
 Mr. J. McKie:—Mr. Ladd's report discloses a most unsatisfactory prospect, which fortunately it is not too late to take steps to improve.
 Dr. Hartigan:—This requires most serious consideration, we require very much more, not less, market accommodation than at present provided. Every member of the Board is agreed as to the insufficiency of the accommodation.
 Mr. E. Osborne:—Mr. Ladd's report is a revelation and of the new Western market is to be saved from becoming a fiasco, the whole question will have to be considered *de novo*.
 Hon. F. H. May:—This report is misleading. The site of the new Western market was chosen by a committee on which the M. O. H. had a seat, to say nothing of the D. P. W., Mr. Gater, Mr. Wei Yuk, and Mr. Basil Taylor. Let us have the plans explained to us by the D. P. W.

BOXING.

The following is the record of Collins, who is to meet Sheehan to-morrow evening, 1892.—
 Won Amateur Welter-weight Championship of the Pacific Coast, defeating Joe Bush, Alf. Harrington, Matt O'Donnell and Jim Foley.
 1895.—Won Amateur Middle-weight Championship of the Pacific Coast, defeating Fred Hart and Tom Sullivan.
 1896.—At Fresno, Cal., beat Nick Dolan in ten rounds. Lost to Jack Farham at Stockton, Cal., in ten rounds.
 1898.—Knocked out Jack Farham in three rounds at Sacramento, Cal., 1899.—Knocked out Dan Jones of the Royal Welch Fusiliers, at Hongkong, in six rounds.
 Sheehan has not, as yet, a very long record to show, but from the form he has displayed on former occasions here, and from the fact that he is now in the very pink of condition, he will prove a mean opponent.

We should advise those of our readers who are anxious to book seats to be quick, or they will be disappointed.

STALLS IN PUBLIC STREETS AND FOOTPATHS.

At the Sanitary Board Meeting held this afternoon the following reply from the Colonial Secretary dated Jan. 19th, was submitted:—
 In reply to your letter No. 189 of the 21st ult., forwarding the request of the Board that this Government should give directions prohibiting the erection of stalls in public streets and footpaths by so-called hawkers who should be restricted to *bona fide* hawking, I am directed to inform you that, in view of the fact that the policy of allocating certain positions to hawkers where they can be easily supervised and can cause no real obstruction, is adopted all over the City, His Excellency sees no reason to interfere with the discretion of the Captain Superintendent of Police. His Excellency has ridden frequently through the lanes mentioned in Wanchai district. The stalls are the restaurants of the working coolies and in His Excellency's opinion their removal would impose a hardship upon that class and increase the cost of their living. They offer no obstruction to light and air, and as the lanes are only used by foot passengers there is practically no obstruction to the traffic.

SANITARY REFORM FOR THE CITY.

PRELIMINARY REPORT BY SELECT COMMITTEE.

The Select Committee appointed by the Sanitary Board to draw up a scheme of sanitary reform for the City of Victoria, report to the following effect, under date of February 1st 1901.
 They recommend that the Government be urged to introduce further legislation on the subject of the height of buildings in relation to the width of the streets on which they front.
 In June 1868 the Board recommended that no domestic building should be erected to exceed in height one and a half times the width of the street on which such building fronted, and they are still most strongly of opinion. In the reports of the M. O. H. particulars as to the excessive amount of surface crowding would be found, reaching in some of the health districts to more than 800 persons per acre. Such density of population compared very unfavourably with that of the large Cities of England and it was clearly shown by many authorities on Sanitation that death rates increased with the density of population. The most densely populated metropolitan districts of London are St. James's, Westminster, White-chapel, and St. George's-in-the-East, and each of these parishes had, in 1881-93, a population of 200 persons per acre, which has since been appreciably lessened. Taking Health Districts 4 to 9 of this City, the density of population was 638 persons per acre, greatly in excess of what could be regarded as sanitary.
 In addition to encouraging this surface crowding, the height of buildings regulations resulted in great deficiency of light on the lower floors, which was most prejudicial to health.
 An example of excessive height of buildings was that in a street which only just exceeded 15 feet wide, buildings could be erected to a height of 40 feet, and the front wall of houses facing a private street had actually been set back a few inches in order to secure this excessive height, more over it must be borne in mind, that houses fronting all streets (whether private or Crown Land) of a width of 20 feet or more might have verandahs, or balconies, which further obstructed the lighting.
 In the Liverpool Sanitary Act of 1846 the minimum width of streets permitted was 30 feet and no building could exceed in height the width of the street on which it fronted.
 In Newcastle on Tyne the minimum width was 30 feet, and if houses of more than two stories were erected the footpaths had to be increased from 10 feet to 23 feet in width. The regulations were made more stringent later in 1870, by requiring a minimum street width of 40 feet.
 They understood that in London no building could be erected to a greater height than the width of the street without the special permission of the Sanitary Authority, and similar restrictions were in force in the other large cities in England.
 The second question which the Committee wished to bring forward was that of the resumption of insanitary or obstructive buildings.
 There were many private lanes in the City over one or both entrances to which owners had been permitted to erect dwellings, thus making the streets into "Courts", which were generally recognized as being most insanitary. They recommended that the Government should forbid the erection of more of these buildings, and should, at the same time, proceed with the resumption and demolition of such buildings. A schedule was appended containing the addresses of those the committee considered should be first dealt with.
 Under the Housing of the Working Classes Act in England the entire cost of such resumption would fall upon the owners of the remaining houses in such court, whose property would be materially benefited.
 In this Colony however, the Crown Lands Resumption Ordinance (No. 33 of 1900) granted compensation out of Government Funds in such cases, and the Committee thought the question one which should be taken up early by the Government.
 The Committee was as follows:—Hon. F. H. May C.M.G., (Captain Superintendent of Police), Mr. E. Osborne, and Dr. F. Clark (Medical Officer of Health).
 Mr. Fung Wa Chun minuted:—"The recommendations contained in this report appear to me to bear very hardly and inequitably on one class of the community, who will alone suffer for the benefit of all the rest. Unless some compensation for the loss they may suffer is offered, I do not see my way to agree."

THE CIRCUS.

The International Tug of War, to be held at the Circus on Monday next, should attract a good many entries, for the prizes, as set forth in our advertising columns, are well worth striving for. As entrance is free, we expect to see teams from all the warships in port and also from the different regiments and the Police. In the old days the latter used to carry all before them, and it remains to be seen if they still maintain their superiority, though we fancy that some of the warships will run them close. We would remind intending competitors that entries close at noon on Saturday, and should be addressed to Mr. R. Love, at the Hongkong Hotel. Monday's performance should certainly attract a large audience. On Friday Mr. Love receives his benefit. So does the Tiger!

ADDITIONAL INSPECTOR FOR THE CITY SLAUGHTER HOUSE.

THE SUPERVISION OF THE ANIMAL DEPOTS.

At the Sanitary Board meeting this afternoon, the Colonial Secretary's letter dated January 16th was submitted. It was to the effect that H.E. The Governor had again under his consideration the question of appointing another Inspector for the City Slaughter House and Animal Depots and had decided that before making any recommendation to the Secretary of State, the Captain Superintendent of Police should be authorized to station police at the depots at night to fulfil the duties of watchmen and supervision. The Board were requested to report as to whether they considered the system satisfactory. The Government was about to consider the question whether it might not be advisable to place the slaughter house under the immediate supervision of the Sanitary Board in the same manner as the depots, and had instructed the Captain Superintendent of Police to confer with the C. V. S. and report to the Government.
 Dr. Hartigan minuted:—So long as the work is done it does not matter who does it.

THE REPORT ON THE WATER SUPPLY OF THE COLONY.

The Government of the Colony have written to the Sanitary Board that the Principal Civil Medical Officer will furnish the Sanitary Board regularly with a copy of the Government Analyst's monthly reports on the condition of the water supply of the Colony.

THE HEIGHT OF BUILDINGS IN HONGKONG.

At the meeting of the Sanitary Board this afternoon an application was submitted from Messrs. Palmer and Turner, Hongkong, dated the 14th inst. for permission to erect a block of buildings higher than the height allowed under the Ordinance. They were about to erect a block at the junction of Des Voeux Road and Chater Road, which would be over the 76 feet allowed, and they requested that the Board sanctioned their building to a height of 100 feet from the pavement to the parapet wall. They said there was no question of want of air or light.

The following minutes were appended:—
 Hon. R. D. Ormsby:—I am in favour of sanctioning this. The building might be 112 feet high, namely 11 times the width of the street, under the strictest rules anywhere.

Hon. F. H. May:—Refuse: this comes of giving an inch.

Dr. Clark:—D. P. W.'s minute is not exactly correct as to the fact in London and that no building may exceed in height the width of the street on which it fronts, and there the streets are not reduced to 20 or 30 feet in width by verandahs.

Dr. Hartigan:—I agree with Dr. Clark.
 Mr. Chan A. Fook:—Refuse.

AT THE MAGISTRACY.

STEALING MONEY. A bad case of fraud.

Fung Chau, Cook, and Chan Kau, coxswain, stood before Mr. Kemp to-day charged with stealing \$58 from a junk in the harbour yesterday.

The evidence was to the effect that the defendants boarded the junk, saying they had come to search for opium. During the search one of the steersmen missed \$58 and attempted to get the defendants to return the money.

The defendants stated that they had intended to search for opium, and if they found any, to inform the police.

His Worship found the defendants guilty of stealing \$58 and passed sentence of one month's hard labour in each case.

FIRE ON KEROSINE JUNKS.

The master of a kerosine junk pleaded guilty this morning before Mr. Kemp to having a fire on his junk while it was loaded with kerosene.

This is a dangerous practice, and a fine of \$25 was inflicted.

KENNEDYTOWN & MALARIOUS SWAMPS.

THE NEW INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

At the Sanitary Board meeting this afternoon, the following reply from the Colonial Secretary, dated 23rd January, was submitted:—

In reply to your letter No. 190 of the 21st ult., forwarding the recommendation of the Board that measures should be taken to remedy the dangerous nuisance existing on the hillside at Kennedytown above and in proximity to the new infectious hospital; and also that the malarious swamp situated beside the old glass works and below the said hospital should be drained or otherwise made healthy, I am directed to inform you that His Excellency received a report upon the site from the Hon. D. P. W. and the A. P. C. M. O., who visited Kennedytown on the 9th inst., to the effect that there is no swamp beside the glass works and below the said hospital.

The place so described is an ordinary building lot, though from the description given in your letter it cannot positively be ascertained whether you refer to Inland Lot 1088 or No. 1298. The latter being below the level of the road in many places, may, in wet weather, form a stagnant pool: but the only remedy for this lies with the owners, who will be asked to take preventive measures.
 There is, however, a stream running past the site, and into a swamp above the site, which Dr. Hartigan appears not to have noticed: but it will be impossible to do anything in this case until the foundations and retaining walls of the new hospital are complete, when this water can be run along a paved gutter to the back and the swamp can be filled in.
 The stench arising from the hillside seems to be due to the practice of putting out hoofs, pieces of skin and hair (chiefly of goats) to dry, and His Excellency suggests that this practice should be put a stop to by the officers of the Sanitary Board.

The Director of Public Works and the Acting Principal Civil Medical Officer report that in no case was there small arising from the graves, nor were any portions of dead bodies sticking out of the graves. His Excellency would, however, suggest that the carcasses of cattle should be more deeply buried in order to obviate any chance of a nuisance in the future.

In view of the report of the D. P. W. and the A. P. C. M. O. His Excellency is of opinion that the site for this hospital is not unsuitable and is the most convenient that could be found for the purpose for which it is intended.

The following minutes were attached:—
 Dr. Clark:—I cannot understand how the Hon. D. P. W. and the A. P. C. M. O. failed to see the swamp indicated in Dr. Hartigan's report and in the Board's letter of December 21st, 1900. I have been down to Kennedytown to-day and found swampy ground and pools of water on the waste land called Cadogan Street, immediately to the west of the old glass works, while to the south of the remaining portion of the lot occupied by the silk works is a flourishing watercourse which can only be traversed by brick stepping stones; to the south of this again is the land marked on the map as Forbes Street, which is also waterlogged.

A reference to the attached map will explain this, and I do not see how the locality could have been better described than "beside the old glass works" as the swampy land can be traced from west side of glass works, past silk works, and round into Forbes Street.
 It cannot be said that any rain has fallen lately, and yet the water-cress beds are in a most flourishing condition and there are pools of water here and there over this area.
 I did not observe any stench there to-day, but it was undoubtedly there when the Committee of the Board, consisting of Dr. Hartigan, Mr. McKie, Mr. Tooker and myself visited it on September 14th last.

Mr. McKie:—It would be interesting to see the report of the D. P. W. and the A. P. C. M. O. They cannot have been to the same place that I inspected.
 Dr. Hartigan:—I regret to differ in *lofo* from the report as given in the letter. I was over the ground yesterday and it was still a swamp both below and above the site. "There are none so blind as those who will not see." If His Excellency does not believe the report of the Board's committee, let him appoint an independent one. I had no object in stating anything but the truth, and am supported by the Board's surveyor's report as well as the minute of Mr. O. H.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

THE EDUCATION QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

DEAR SIR:—The speech made by the Bishop in the Diocesan House has created quite a commotion, as will be seen from the correspondence column of the paper. I, being a born subject of Hongkong, naturally feel myself interested in any question pertaining to the welfare of my own people and that of people of other races; and therefore feel myself under obligation to express my opinions, however meagre and futile they may seem to others, in regard to this all-important topic—as all educational questions are important in the case of man, is under the Law of Love. Now it is quite natural for the Bishop to say without premeditation probably that "he did not believe it was a good thing to put the two races side by side in the school." Had I been in the Bishop's place I would have spoken the same thing perhaps as the Bishop had spoken. Anyhow I believe unwaveringly that the Bishop was actuated by pure motives in proposing such a thing; but pure motives do not necessarily make a thing right. Pure motives must be substantiated by facts and sound philosophy. It is not enough to have pure motives while facts and principles are all disregarded, and if both of these are against them, it is time for us to put away the question.

The Utilitarian Philosophy of Bentham can help us greatly in this question; whether the good accrued from excluding Asiatics in certain schools can counterbalance the evil resulted therefrom; if so, I am exceedingly glad to see this carried out to perfection for the sake of mankind at large even at the expense of my own people, if not, I hope the Bishop and those who have followed in his wake and hailed "the Bishop as a leader in this absolutely essential reform" will reconsider the matter again.

The first point to be noted is the race element involved in this discussion. A glance at the history of the world will convince any one that the so many wars are only the manifestations of hatred between one race and another; and that the obliteration of distinction between races is the one great progress of the world. The Chinese were, as every one knows, quite anti-foreign, and not until late years have they been led to extirpate that idea. It must be every one's desire to see the Chinese living in friendly terms with foreigners; and in order to effect this, there must be some way to neutralize the race feeling. I believe, I believe, the greatest factor to accomplish this, where, when the minds of children are passive and plastic, they may be educated together and then very soon they may forget the race element existing in their hearts. It seems to me that it is the duty of the Government to look more seriously into this important matter and give every facility to that end. Now to exclude Chinese from certain schools means to go against the law of nature and to aggravate the hatred between Chinese and foreigners and hence intercourse between them will become more difficult and mutual misunderstandings will be very soon precipitated out. The chief work that Christianity has done and is still doing is that of extinguishing the race element feeling and of consolidating the different races under one Faith, and one Feeling, one Sympathy. When I was in school one thing struck me very much, and gave me the greatest pain, and the thing was that the line between Chinese and foreigners was too plainly and sharply drawn; and it was my great desire then to find some means to put a stop to this. Therefore the Bishop, if he knows this, will, instead of advocating such so-called reform, lend a helping hand, to fuse the two races together and blend their differences in feeling into mutual sympathy.

It is worth noticing that man always tends to lower himself down morally; and it is a fact that Chinese, at the very beginning generally have been bad in foreign lands, vice versa; which condition is a deplorable thing. The Bishop and his followers might justly denounce such and infer from it that Europeans should have separate schools whereby they may not be contaminated with the bad morals of the Chinese. But we must know that this deplorable condition is inevitable but undoubtedly temporary; and to sacrifice a permanent good for a temporary one is a thing-uncommendable. To sacrifice the happiness of the future world for that of the present is a great mistake; and for the mere fact that European boys might be infected with the bad morals of the Celestials, the great permanent good of extinguishing the hatred resulted from difference of race, from combining the race elements together, may be sacrificed, such thing, if actually done, is greatly to be lamented.

My experience goes to show that, as a rule, European boys in school generally depreciate things Chinese, and therefore there is no need to fear that European boys might learn any bad method of thinking peculiar to the Chinese, while, at the same time, those Chinese, who study English, generally make an effort to imitate anything European. It has been my great pride to see so many boys of my own country interested in sports in Queen's College, whereas five years ago when I was there, scarcely there could be found a boy taking any interest in sports. This condition has been brought about by associating the Chinese with the Europeans while I sincerely believe that the European boys will never be in the danger of falling into the slothfulness, sluggishness and indifference to sports of the Chinese. It may be urged that there will be danger to European boys to follow the pharisaical customs of the Celestials. Do you think that there is any European boy so foolish as to prostrate himself before his superiors? as to shut up his wife and daughters in a harem? as to bind up the feet of women? as to fetter himself with formalism? Not at all. This suggests another question as to how the Chinese might extirpate these bad customs. Certainly not by separating the Chinese from the Europeans but by having them both educated in the same school side by side. I am exceedingly glad to see that many English speaking young men are gradually putting away their old out-of-fashion, cruel customs; but I am very sorry to see that not a small number have picked up many indecent and bad customs of the Europeans and in this—in this—I believe what the Bishop wishes "to train up the Chinaman to be a Chinaman and not half a Chinaman and half an Englishman."

Few things more I like to dwell upon. The first to have a school especially for small children; it is not a good thing, for small children to be educated side-by-side with old boys and the lack of this Colony is such a school. If after all, many feel very earnestly to have a school particularly for Europeans, I think that the Government, being supposed to be impartial and to look after only the welfare of its people, should not lend its help, but leave the whole matter at the hands of those who are interested in it. As the Government ought not to show any particular favour to one religion to the exclusion of the other and must do things impartially, so it ought not to do things that favour one race to the exclusion of other race and must do things impartially.

regard of race. Religious Liberty has been the cry of Europe; Race Liberty is the cry of the World. Protestants can open schools for Protestants, Roman Catholics for Roman Catholics, Mohammedans for Mohammedans, but the Government should not endow any one of these; therefore English can open schools for English, Indians for Indians, Japanese for Japanese, and Chinese for Chinese, but the Government should not in this case endow any of these schools. Government schools should be free from Religion and Race.

As Hongkong is the emporium of the Far East, it seems to me quite strange that it has not a Technical Academy much less a University where Chinese and foreigners can go and have equal rights and equal footings. I like to suggest that Queen's College might be changed into such if the Governor takes the matter into hand, while funds for such an undertaking can easily be obtained from the merchants both foreign and Chinese. It has been in my mind that the courses of study given in Queen's College do not give quite a liberal education to many Chinese and foreigners. What a grand thing to have this carried out! Hongkong the seat of learning of the Far East!

Yours truly,

WANG CHUNG-YU.
 To Tsai Chapel,
 No. 57, Hollywood Road,
 Hongkong, 6th February, 1901.

THE CRISIS IN THE NORTH.

TIENTSIN.

Affairs in the North.
 (From Our Own Correspondent.)

TIENTSIN, January 18th.

I do not admit that we have made some progress of late I suppose I shall be called prejudiced. But really I cannot say that I see much cause for jubilation in the following Edict which is after all, the only definite result so far of the negotiations.

IMPERIAL EDICT.
 December 27th.

We have just received telegrams from Prince Ching and Li Hung-chang detailing the terms of the negotiations, and we regret that the position of affairs is such that we have no alternative but to accept them. The twelve principal conditions therefore are to be accepted. The minor conditions must be carefully considered, and we command Prince Ching and Li Hung-chang to do their best for the national interests in this matter.

Beyond the fact that the Terms have been duly signed by Prince Ching and Li, we at present know nothing, and whether the minor clauses have been thrown in or thrown out *pro tem* it is impossible to say. One Chinese report is to the effect that there are over a hundred of these minor points, and that it is found impossible to properly consider them, until the Court returns to Peking, and the presumption is that it is the twelve clauses that have been signed. I hear also from Peking that the Chinese are strongly opposed to the restriction against firearms, and are trying to get a clause in favour of the Taku Forts being rebuilt in five years.

The spirit of Peking appears to match that of Tientsin, and effrontery and insolence are the order of the day. Here the most outrageous state of affairs prevails, and daily life is a burden for householders. Rings are being formed and prices deliberately put up in the most barefaced manner, and the Authorities are doing nothing to check it. Robbery and extortion are simply rampant in the Native City, where the Chinese police employed by the Provisional Government are making the most fabulous sum of out of the people every month. The thing is becoming a crying scandal, the more especially when one knows the enormous salaries being drawn by both the civil and military officials connected with the city, with the idea that they shall form a local Government which might be some sort of pattern to the Chinese. Labour of all kinds, especially domestic, is indescribably bad and dear. Domestic rates might be easily legislated if the Authorities chose, but where public men will take up the question of ricksha fares, and haggle over an occasional five cents overcharge, they contentedly submit to be coolly robbed of dollars every day for the food they eat, which is being charged for without any limit or reason. Rickshas, which can be done without, are carefully licensed and the fares limited but food which cannot be dispensed with is allowed to carry anything the boys have the impudence to ask. The Provisional Government in the Native City have evidently realised how things were going and have drawn up a market price list, but the Authorities in the Settlement have shown no sign of supporting this move in the right direction. To practically illustrate the sort of thing private residents are having to put up with, I give you the following list:

	Prov. Gov. Market Prices.	Chienchi Cooks' Prices.
Beef per catty	13.....	15
Mutton per catty	17.....	20
Chickens each	27.....	45
Eggs per ten	10.....	15
Apples each	3.....	6
Beans per catty	4.....	10
Persimmons per catty	17.....	25
Chestnuts per catty	9.....	35
Cabbage (Chinese) catty	1.....	each
Turnips per catty	9.....	5
Sweet potato	10.....	5
Irish potato per catty	8.....	10
Pheasant	40.....	75 & 100

The chief bootmaker has formed a ring and now no one can get a pair of child's boots under \$8 or \$10. How long is this state of things going to last? where is it going to end; and why should it be at all? A grave mistake is being made in letting the Chinese get the upper hand in these small matters. They of course regard us as fools for our pains, and instead of feeling their position, they grow more arrogant and insolent every day. It is particularly tantalising for us on the spot who are seeing the attitude of the Chinese day by day, to have a lot of sentimental nonsense being talked about the Chinese and their "feelings". The only feeling they seem to have is one of growing contempt for the foreigner!

The Russians have fairly established themselves on the other side of the river, apparently, and I hear that no one is allowed on that side now without a Russian passport. They virtually make the Russian boundary line the Petho River, as having the whole of Manchuria leaves us with no other defined boundary line, and as the still the railway as far as ever, the Russian frontier is practically in Tientsin. Some months ago I drew the attention of the Home public to a mud fort which the Chinese had long since ceased to use, adjoining the Military College, which faces a portion of the British Settlement. This fort was more or less knocked to pieces during the fight, and I am not sure that some of it had not been used for filling in low ground. But directly the Russians made their camp in the College they built up the fort and made it higher than it ever was and have a sentry on duty there. I do not think there are

actually guns indented, but everything is in readiness for them, and in view of the great tract of land which Russia has claimed on the other side, I maintain that the fort should not be tolerated. It commands the rail and the river, in addition to the British and German Settlements.

The railway has not been given over, nor is there any apparent intention of it being so. The Russians made a pretence of clearing out on Sunday last, but were back the next day. They were supposed to have been quite unexpectedly recalled by a telegram. A second explosion occurred at the East Arsenal which is occupied by the Russians, on Tuesday last at 9.30 in the evening. As before, the story ran that the Chinese were trying to steal gunpowder and blew themselves up by means of the lamps they carried. I now believe, however, that the statements previously made were true, namely, that the Russians have removed all the valuable machinery and caused these explosions to conceal the theft. After the way in which they have stolen the rolling stock and plant of the Imperial railway, which were all security for the bond-holders, they will do anything, however low and contemptible.

I have just received the following letter from Shinkaihan.

On January 12th a band of mounted Manchurian robbers surrounded a trading party of the Jodhpore lancers and some Japanese infantry, five miles from Shanhaikuan. One trooper escaped with the news, and the Jodhpore officers hastened out with twenty men and arrived in the nick of time. In one house three men had been hemmed in, one shot dead, the house being afterwards fired, and the two remaining troopers were all but suffocated. Farther on three troopers were found defending three Indian coolies in a ditch, with only two or three cartridges remaining. Five Japanese were killed and nine of the Jodhpore mules. After a stern chase seven Chinese were killed, but unfortunately a second trooper was shot and one horse killed and a pony wounded. The rest escaped into a large village from which such a hot fire was opened that the small force had to retire. The next day a force of 100 Cavalry and 400 infantry and a Company of Japanese went out, but the big village was deserted and the band was probably in safety in the hills. The Maharajah is to be congratulated on the prompt action of the relief party.

Shipping.

Arrivals.

HAMBURG, German steamer, 6,507 A. Krech, 5th Feb.—Yokohama 26th Jan, Mails and General.—Melchers & Co.
 POLORSTJERNEN, Danish steamer, 2,199 Callesen, 5th Feb.—Amoy 4th February, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
 CHIHUI, British steamer, 1,173, Newcomb, 5th Feb.—Canton 5th Feb, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
 TAISSANG, British steamer, 1,544, S. Wilde, 6th Feb.—Canton 5th Feb, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 KANAGAWA MARU, Japanese steamer, 3,823, John McKenzie, 6th Feb.—Moji 2nd Feb, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
 KIAUTSCHOU, German steamer, 6,721, P. Lutschschloss, 6th Feb.—Bremerhaven 25th Dec, and Singapore 1st Feb, Mails and General.—Melchers & Co.
 NUELLE, British 4-masted bark, 3,262, D. Steven, 6th Feb.—New York 5th Sep, Kerosene Oil.—Standard Oil Co.
 YUENSANG, British steamer, 1,228, P. H. Rolfe, R.N.R., 6th Feb.—Amoy 4th Feb, Hemp and Sugar.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 SIAM, Danish steamer, 2,488, P. E. Glahn, 6th Feb.—Shanghai and Feb, General.—Melchers & Co.
 TAIWAN, British steamer, 1,109, H. Harder, 6th Feb.—Canton 5th Feb, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
 THALES, British steamer, 820, A. Robson, 6th Feb.—Swatow 2nd February, General.—Douglas, Laprak & Co.

Clearances at the Harbour Office.

Saikong, British str., for Samsui.
 Pax, Belgian str., for Saigon.
 Perla, British str., for Manila.
 Perla, British str., for Amoy.
 Polaris, British str., for Manila.
 Haiching, British str., for Swatow.
 Kongnam, British str., for Canton.
 Taisang, British str., for Shanghai.

Departures.

Feb. 6, Hamburg, German str., for Europe.
 Feb. 6, Arping Maru, Jap. str., for Swatow.
 Feb. 6, Sandakum, German str., for Sandakan.
 Feb. 6, Kaifong, British str., for Manila.
 Feb. 6, Taisang, British str., for Shanghai.
 Feb. 6, Perla, British str., for Manila.
 Feb. 6, Kashing, British str., for Shanghai.

Passengers—Arrived.

Per Kanagawa Maru, from Moji—Dr. Bull, Messrs. J. M. Macaulay, and Dr. H. R. Macaulay, from Kobe—Mr. J. Holtzendorfer, Inspector Wit, and Mr. von Janson. From Nagasaki—Messrs. A. F. Hall and Charles Faber. From Shanghai—Lieut. W. H. Noble, Messrs. Geo. McBain, H. Reuter, W. E. and J. Costa (2), Messrs. G. de Souza, A. and E. Rodewald, H. Adams, Chas. E. Morgan, C. Wittman and Spencer Allen.

Per Kiautschou, for Hongkong from Southampton—Miss Grotto; and Mr. Wilkie. From Genoa—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Brost, Miss R. Jouroumon, Miss R. Montgomery, Mr. H. Muller, and Rev. Carl Zehnel. For Shanghai from Southampton—Mrs. Dudgeon, and Miss C. Pym. From Genoa—

The Share Market.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

(February 6th.)

Companies.	Paid up Capital.	Latest quotation.
Banks.		
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	\$125	348 1/2 premium
The Bank of China & Japan, Limited	£ 5	Nominal
The Bank of China & Japan, Limited (Ordinary)	£ 4	61
The Bank of China & Japan, Limited (Preferred)	£ 1	65 1/2 buyers
National Bank of China, Ltd.	£ 8	27 buyers
Do. Founders	£ 1	20
Marine Insurance.		
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.	\$ 50	\$245 buyers
China Traders' Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$ 25	\$55 buyers
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	£ 25	118
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	\$ 60	\$115 buyers
Canton Ins. Office, Ltd.	\$ 50	\$150
Straits Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$ 20	\$1
Fire Insurance.		
Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$ 50	\$315 sellers
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$ 20	\$84 sales
Shipping.		
Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamship Co., Limited	\$ 15	\$348 sales and
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	£ 10	\$111
China & Malacca S.S. Co., Ltd.	\$ 50	\$72 sellers
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	\$ 50	\$46 sellers
China Mutual S.S. Co., Ltd. (Pref.)	£ 10	£12 buyers
China Mutual S.S. Co., Ltd. (Ordinary)	£ 10	£12 buyers
China Mutual S.S. Co., Ltd. (Ordinary)	£ 5	£7 buyers
Star Ferry Co., Ltd.	\$ 24	\$54 sellers
"Shell" Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	£ 1	£3.40
Refineries.		
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	\$100	\$125 buyers
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	\$100	\$39 sales
Mining.		
Punjom Mining Co., Ltd.	\$ 8	\$3.60 sales
Punjom Mining Preference Shares	\$ 1	\$1.20 sales
Société Française de Charbonnages du Tonkin	Fcs. 250	\$325 sellers
Queen Mines, Ltd.	25 cts.	5 cents
Jeiluh Mining and Trading Co., Ltd.	\$ 5	\$6 sales
Raub Altan Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	175. 100	\$45 sellers
Oliver Freehold Mines, Ltd.	\$ 5	\$2
Oliver Freehold Mines, Ltd.	\$ 5	\$1.10 sellers
Great Eastern & Caledonian Gold Mining Co. (Preference)	\$ 5	5 cents
Do. (Ordinary)	\$ 5	5 cents
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	\$125	650 1/2 premium
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd.	\$ 50	\$91 buyers
Wanchai Warehouse & Storage Co., Ltd.	\$ 37 1/2	\$63 buyers
New Amoy Dock Co., Ltd.	\$ 51	\$21 buyers
Land, Hotels and Buildings.		
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	10	\$94 sellers
Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd.	\$100	\$198 sellers
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	\$ 30	\$28 buyers
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	\$ 50	\$49 sales
Hkng Hotel Co., Ltd.	\$ 50	\$124 sales
Odette Hotel Co., Ltd.	\$ 50	\$80 sellers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Co., Ltd.	\$ 10	\$13
Cotton Mills.		
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving & Dyeing Co., Ltd.	\$100	\$15
Ewo Cotton Spinning & W. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 100	Tls. 50
International Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 100	Tls. 45
Laau-kung-mow Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	Tls. 100	Tls. 65
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	Tls. 500	Tls. 35
Yahloong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	Tls. 100	Tls. 50
Other Companies.		
Alhambra, Limited	\$500	200 1/2 premium
La Commercial, Ltd.	\$500	80 1/2 prem. sales
Hensiana Limited	\$100	1 1/2 premium
La Favorita	\$500	140 1/2 premium
Miscellaneous.		
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	\$ 10	\$194 sales
China-Borneo Co., Ltd.	\$ 15	\$33 buyers
A. Watson & Co., Limited	\$ 10	\$16 sales
Watkins, Limited	\$ 10	\$124 sellers
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	\$ 10	\$124 sales
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	\$ 5	\$61
Hongkong and China Gas Co., Ltd.	£ 10	\$118 buyers
Hongkong Water Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	\$ 50	\$165 sales
Co. Fenwick & Co., Ltd.	\$ 25	\$59 sellers
Hkng Ice Co., Ltd.	\$ 25	\$178 sellers
Tramways Co., Ltd.	\$100	\$196 buyers
Dairy Farm Co., Ltd.	\$ 6	\$7 buyers
Hongkong and China Bakery Co., Ltd.	\$ 50	\$55 buyers
Campbell, Moore & Co., Ltd.	£ 10	\$20
Bell's Asbestos Co., Ltd.	£ 1	\$14 buyers
United Asbestos Co., Ltd.	£ 4	\$74 sales and
Carmichael & Co., Ltd.	\$ 20	\$8 buyers
Tebrau Planting Co., Ltd.	\$ 5	\$3
Universal Trading Co., Ltd.	\$ 5	\$54 sellers
H.K. Steam Water-boat Co., Ltd.	\$ 1	\$1

VISITORS AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Aitken, Mr. J. H. Alexander, Miss M. Alexander, Mr. & Mrs. Anderson, Mr. E. Andrews, Mr. D. A. Angus, Mrs. A. Apar, Mrs. A. A. Apar, Miss Arundell, Mr. A. L. Bailly, Mr. W. S. Bancroft, Capt. & Mrs. Beckner, Mr. J. T. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. O. B. M. D. B. T. H. Bell, Mr. J. V. Benjamin, Mr. J. G. Black, Mrs. G. Boehm, Mr. G. Broadbent, Mrs. Borthwick, Mr. & Mrs. B. W. Brown, Mr. J. W. Bruce, Capt. and Mrs. Buck, Mr. Hart Burnie, Mr. C. M. G. Carter, Mr. & Mrs. F. Clark-Thomhill, Mr. T. B. and valet Colson, Mr. T. S. Greighton, Mr. J. V. Dore, Mr. P. C. Discombe, Mr. G. M. Donnet, Mr. G. Dorehill, R. A. Major Drew, Mr. and Mrs. C. Duff, Mr. W. S. Elderton, Comdr. Ellam, Mr. A. Spencer Ellis, Mr. M. S. W. Feter, Mr. C. Gaethke, Mr. Th. Gault, Judge and Mrs. Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy Glover, Mr. C. Goddard, Capt. Godechaux, Mrs. and Miss Gott, Mr. R. Grant, Mr. John Gulick, Rev. and Mrs. Hammerly, Mr. B. F. Harman, Mr. T. O. B. Holtendorff, Mr. A. V. Howard, Mr. Thos. Howkins, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. J. D. and child Johnson, Mr. L. R. Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. E. S.	Rusch, Mr. E. A. Riene, Mr. and Mrs. F. King, Maj. H. S., R.E. Lambton, Mrs. R. S. Lawrence, Mr. A. R. Little, Mr. A. R. Long, Mr. & Mrs. D. M. Luder, Mr. & Mrs. Ph. Lyons, Mr. W. D. Macaulay, Mr. & Mrs. Macaulay, Dr. H. Macfarlane, Dr. J. MacLaren, Mr. F. L. Macdonry, Mrs. F. L. Mallory, Lt.-Col. Mandi, Mr. and Mrs. McBain, Mr. Geo. Morgan, Mr. C. F. Mould, R. E. Maj. Noble, Mr. W. H. O'Neill, Mr. and Mrs. Ormsby, Hon. R. D. Orr, Mr. R. Orr, Capt. S. G. Parfitt, Mr. W. Pussy, Lt.-Col. Petersen, Mrs. & child Pigman, Mr. Geo. W. Pohle, Mr. R. Reel, Dr. L. R. Remey, Admiral Geo. C. U. S. N. Scharer, Mr. L. H. Smith, Mr. D. A. Solomon, Mr. L. P. Somerville, Mr. A. C. Souza, Mr. M. G. de Stevens, Mr. G. R. Stevens, Mr. H. Goyne Stewart, Mr. E. H. Strachan, Mr. E. von Sturgis, Mrs. G. Sungden, Mrs. and child Tabbott, Mr. A. Tanner, Mr. W. von Taylor, Mr. D. G. Taylor, Mr. Tully, Mr. W. Vanderpool, Mrs. M. E. Wakeman, Mr. G. H. Werner, Mr. P. O. Watts, Mr. and Mrs. Frank K. Whiteley, Mr. Wild, Lieut. and Mrs. Bagnall Williamson, Mrs. J. Witt, Capt. H. Wohl, Mr. and Mrs. Wuhlin, Mr.
--	---

VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE PEAK HOTEL.

Benjamin, Mr. S. S. Bewley, Capt. Bowman, Mr. J. W. C. Brown, Col. F. F. Collard, Col. Comrie, Mr. A. F. Crookenden, Col. Dann, Mr. G. H. Ezekiel, Mr. J. S. Forbes, Mr. Andrew Fraser, Colonel A. R. Graham, Mr. D. M. Griffin, Major W. W. R. A. Harston, Dr. and Mrs. C. M. Hay, Mr. J. Hughes, Col. G. A. Jeffries, Mr. H. U. Layton, Mr. B. Lee, Mr. J. E. Martin, Mr. R. Mackie, Mr. C. Gordon	McCarthy, Mrs. and child Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, Mr. R. Morris, Major & Mrs. Newall, Mr. Stuart G. Oakley, Mr. H. E. Oakley, Miss O'Gorman, Col. The O'Gorman, Madam Oppenheim, Mr. J. Pollock, Mr. H. E. Rouse, Mr. A. B. Scott, Capt. Percy, C.B. Seaman, Mr. J. F. Shellim, Mr. Edward Shepherd, Mr. E. B. Sinclair, Mr. A. Tomlin, Mr. G. L. Wheeler, Col. Wheeler, Mr. H. B.
--	---

CRAIGIEBURN.

Anderson, Mr. Jas. Callaghan, Capt. Canton, Staff-Surg. H. Canton, Mrs. Clarke, Capt. A. C. R. N. Clarke, Mrs. Crouch, Mr. J. W.	Hamilton, Lt.-Col. H. Hamilton, Mrs. Prynce, Capt. Ross, Mr. John A. Sharp, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Stricker, Mr. A. Volpelli, Consul
---	--

KOWLOON HOTEL.

Alexander, Mrs. H. Collins, Mr. J. M. Leary, Lieut. C. Rust, Mr. H.	Sohay, Capt. Thomson, Mr. & Mrs. Wittmuss, Capt.
--	--

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON, Telegraphic Transfer	2/0
Bank Bills, on demand	2/10 1/2
Credits, 4 months' sight	2/0 1/2
Credits, 4 months' sight	2/0 1/2
ON BERLIN, (demand)	2/0 1/2
ON PARIS, Bank Bills, on demand	2/0 1/2
Credits, 4 months' sight	2/0 1/2
Credits, 30 days' sight	2/0 1/2
ON BOMBAY, Telegraphic Transfer	149 1/2
On demand	150 1/2
Private days' sight	nom.
ON YOKOHAMA, T.T.	14 1/2
Sovereigns, Bank's Buying Rate	\$10.00
Gold Leaf 100 touch, per tael	\$11.25
Bar Silver	282
Dollars	nom.

OPIMUM QUOTATIONS.

New Patones	88 1/2 per chest.
Old Malwa	810 per picul.
Old Malwa	820 1/2
Persian Superior drug	825

VESSELS IN PORT.

AMARA, British steamer, 1,565, C. J. Matlock, and Feb. 28th Jan., Conl.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
AMERICA MARU, Japanese steamer, 3,460, P. H. Goings, 26th Jan., San Francisco 29th Dec., and Shanghai 24th Jan., Mails and General—J. S. Van Buren.	
BELGIAN KING, British steamer, 2,170, Thos. Dec., General—Butterfield & Swire.	
CHIYUEN, American steamer, 1,115, W. Jamieson, 4th Feb.—Shanghai 29th Jan., and Swatow 3rd Feb., General—C. M. S. N. Co.	
CHOWFA, British steamer, 1,075, J. Williamson, 12th Jan., Bangkok 6th Jan., Rice and Circus—Yuen Fat Hong.	
DAFNE, German steamer, 1,290, Th. Nissen, 16th Jan., Swatow 15th Jan., General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
DEVANOWSE, German steamer, 1,050, H. Tector, 1st Feb.—Bangkok 25th Jan., Rice and Timber—Butterfield & Swire.	
ELSE, German steamer, 903, J. Petersen, 5th Feb., Canton 4th Feb., General—Siemens & Co.	
EMPEROR OF INDIA, British steamer, 3,003, O. P. Marshall, R.N.R., 22nd Jan., Vancouver 31st Dec., and Shanghai 19th Jan., Mails and General—C. P. R. Co.	
FAUSANO, British steamer, 1,410, T. A. Mitchell, 23rd Jan., Java 17th Jan., Sugar—Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
FLINTSHIRE, British steamer, 2,109, J. Dryer, 4th Jan., Moji 30th Dec., Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.	
HAICHING, British steamer, 1,267, T. P. Hall, 5th Feb., Fochow 1st Feb., Amoy 2nd, and Swatow 4th, General—Douglas, Lapraik & Co.	
HELOS, Norwegian steamer, 833, Eitrem, 5th Feb.—Hongay 3rd Feb., Coal—E. A. T. Co.	
HUE, French steamer, 705, G. Godinan, 3rd Feb., Haiphong and Hoihow 2nd Feb., General—R. Mary.	
KUTSANG, British steamer, 1,495, R. C. D. Balle, 26th Jan., Java 16th Jan., Sugar—Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
KVARNEN, Norwegian steamer, 1,774, I. Kanis, 13th Jan., Portland, Or. and Dec. Flour and Lumber—Butterfield & Swire.	
LOYAL, German steamer, 1,377, Lorenzen, 4th Jan., Saigon 1st Jan., Rice—Sander, Wieler & Co.	
NANYANG, German steamer, 983, Th. Lehmann, 23rd Jan., Mauritius 29th Dec., and Singapore 14th Jan., Sugar—Siemens & Co.	
ON SANG, British steamer, 1,479, J. Young, 4th Feb., Moji 29th Jan., Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
PAX, Belgian steamer, 1,207, E. Damster, 3rd Jan., Manila 24th Jan., General—Melchers & Co.	
PIRA NANG, German steamer, 1,021, A. S. Calder, 5th Feb.—Bangkok 26th Jan., Rice—Butterfield & Swire.	
QUARTA, German steamer, 1,146, H. Johansen, 4th Feb.—Singapore 27th Jan., General—Sander, Wieler & Co.	
SABINE RICKMERS, British steamer, 690, Nasbett, 1st Feb.—Swatow 31st Jan., Ballast—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	
SIAM, British steamer, 999, F. Stovell, 1st Feb.—Bangkok 21st Jan., General—Bradley & Co.	
SUNGKIAN, British steamer, 1,021, S. W. Moore, 4th Feb.—Manila 1st Feb., General—Butterfield & Swire.	
TIGER, Norwegian steamer, 2,116, H. Wold, 12th Jan., Moji 6th Jan., Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.	
VIENNA, British steamer, 2,653, A. McDougall, 31st Dec.—Otaru (Japan) 21st Dec., Coal—H. & H.	

ADOLPH OBRIG, American ship, 1,267; Amoy, 10th Dec.—New York 2nd Jan. and Chetoo 12th Dec.—Oil—Standard Oil Co.

DUNDEE, British ship, 1,998, Hemminger, 14th Oct.—New York 29th Jan., Kerosine Oil—Standard Oil Co.

FULWOOD, British ship, 1,986, Thomas, 1st Dec.—Cardiff via Cape Town 29th Sept. Dec.—Government.

LOTHAR, Italian bark, 972, Bortio, 19th Jan. from Amoy—General Order.

PIMELIA, British-masted bark, 2,333, D. S. Millan, 23rd Jan.—New York 3rd Sept. Case Oil—Order.

ST. PAUL, American ship, 1,824, Terrell, 29th Jan.—New York 9th Sept., Kerosine—Standard Oil Co.

WEST YORK, British bark, 706, Forster, 13th Jan.—Rajava via Borneo and Sarawak 1st Jan., Timber—Sam See Ching.

HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS ON THE CHINA STATION.

Hongkong, February 6th, 1901.

Alacrity, despatch-vessel, 1,720 tons, 10 1/2 p.d. 4 p.m. 3000 h.p. Commander G. G. E. M. Cradock, Shanghai.

Algeria, sloop, 1,050 tons, 6 guns, 1,100 h.p. Comdr. E. D. Hunt, Singapore.

Argonaut, British cruiser, 11,000 tons, 16,500 h.p., 16 1/2 inch. q. guns, Capt. G. H. Cherry, R.N., Amoy.

Astron, British 2nd-class cruiser, 4,300 tons, 7,000 h.p., 10 guns, Capt. A. W. Paget, C.M.G., Shanghai.

Aurora, British cruiser, 5,600 tons, 12 guns, Capt. E. H. Bayly, Shanghai.

Barfleur, 1st class battleship, 13,000 tons, 14 guns, 13,163 h.p., Captain G. J. S. Warrender, Shanghai.

Blenheim, 1st class cruiser, 9,000 tons, 13 guns, 21,400 h.p., Captain Henderson, left England, 17th January.

Bonaventure, 2nd class cruiser, 3,000 tons, 18 guns, 9,000 h.p., Capt. C. J. G. Sawle, Taku.

Britz, British gunboat, 1,770 tons, 6 guns, 5,600 h.p., Commander Sir Bouchier Wrey, Bait, Hongkong.

Britannia, British gunboat, 710 tons, Comdr. P. Walter, Fochow.

Centurion, 1st class battleship, 10,500 tons, 14 guns, 9,000 h.p., Capt. J. R. Jellicoe, C.B., Hongkong.

Daguer, 1st class gunboat, 8 guns, 2,000 h.p., C. C. Winnington-Ingram, Shanghai.

Dido, British 2nd-class cruiser, 550 tons, 11 guns, 9,000 h.p., Capt. Tiliard, en route Shanghai.

Endymion, British cruiser, 7,350 tons, 12 guns, Capt. G. A. Callaghan, C.B., Hongkong.

Eis, coast defence gunboat, 363 tons, 3 guns, 200 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. F. Blunt, Chinkiang.

Fame, twin screw, torpedo-boat destroyer, 360 tons, 8 guns, 5,000 h.p., in reserve.

Flintshire, British gunboat, 455 tons, 4 guns, 1,200 h.p., Canton.

Glory, 1st class battleship, 12,950 tons, 16 guns, 13,500 h.p., Captain F. S. Ingfield, Wootton.

Gothic, 1st class battleship, 12,950 tons, 16 guns, 13,500 h.p., Capt. L. Wintz, Shanghai.

Handy, twin screw, torpedo-boat destroyer, 260 tons, 6 guns, 2,000 h.p., in reserve.

Hart, twin screw, torpedo-boat destroyer, 260 tons, 6 guns, 2,000 h.p., Lieut. and Comdr. J. H. Fane, Shanghai.

Hermione, British cruiser, 4,300 tons, 10 guns, Capt. R. S. D. Cumming, Shanghai.

Humber, storeship, 1,640 tons, 800 h.p., Com. H. J. Davison, Hongkong.

Iris, British cruiser, 5,550 tons, Capt. G. M. Henderson, Wei-hai-wei.

Janus, torpedo-boat destroyer, in reserve.

Lionet, gun-vessel, 756 tons, 2 heavy guns, 4 1/2 inch. p.d. guns, Commander W. W. Smith, Hongkong.

Lisbon, British gunboat, 715 tons, Capt. J. C. Watson, Canton.

Orlando, British cruiser, 5,600 tons, 12 guns, Capt. H. Burke, C.B., Hongkong.

Orion, torpedo-boat destroyer, Lieut. and Com. C. P. Mansel, Hongkong.

Peace, 1st class gunboat, 775 tons, 6 guns, 1,200 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. C. P. R. Coode, en route Singapore.

Phaeton, British sloop, 1,015 tons, 6 guns, Comdr. R. G. Fraser, Faintin.

Pigmy, 1st class gunboat, 755 tons, 6 guns, 1,200 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. J. F. E. Green, Singapore.

Pique, twin screw, 2nd class cruiser, 3,600 tons, 8 guns, 7,000 h.p., Capt. H. C. Reynolds, Shanghai.

Plow, 1st class gunboat, 455 tons, 6 guns, 1,200 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. G. V. de la Motte, Shanghai.

Copper, Shanghai.

Redpole, British gunboat, 855 tons, 6 guns, Lieut.-Com. C. F. Corbett, Shanghai.

Robin, British gunboat, 2 guns, Lieut.-Com. C. G. Webster, West River.

Rosario, British sloop, 980 tons, 6 guns, Com. C. Hamilton, Shanghai.

Sandpiper, British gunboat, 2 guns, Lt. Comdr. Carr, Hongkong.

Snipe, British gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 140 h.p., Lieut. and Commander Oldham, Yangtze.

Swift, gun-vessel, 775 tons, 2 heavy guns, 4 1/2 inch. p.d. guns, 870 h.p., Hongkong.

Taku, torpedo-boat destroyer, 250 tons, Lieut.-Comdr. C. P. Beatty-Pownall, Hongkong.

Tamar, receiving ship, 4,500 tons, Commodore Powell, C.B., Hongkong.

Terrile, British cruiser, 14,200 tons, 30 guns, 25,000 h.p., Capt. Percy Scott, C.B., Hongkong.

Tweed, coast defence gunboat, 363 tons, 3 guns, 200 h.p., in Reserve Hongkong.

Undaunted, 1st class cruiser, 5,600 tons, 12 guns, 8,500 h.p., Capt. A. C. Clarke, Hongkong.

Wallaroo, British cruiser, 2,460 tons, 8 guns, 7,500 h.p., Capt. A. F. C. Noel, Nagasaki.

Waterlily, surveying ship, 620 tons, Lieut.-Comdr. Lyne, Hongkong.

Whiting, twin screw, torpedo-boat destroyer, 601 tons, 6 guns, 6,000 h.p., Lt.-Comdr. Mackenzie, D.S.O., Hongkong.

Wivern, coast defence ship, 2,750 tons, 4 guns, 1,000 h.p., Hongkong.

Woodcock, British gunboat, 2 guns, 560 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. Watson, Kiukiang.

Woodlark, British gunboat, 2 guns, 550 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. H. E. Hillman, Yangtze.

Torpedo-boats in Reserve Nos. 8 and 20, 35, 36, 37 and 38, first-class; and 3 second-class boats.

Miscellaneous.

Adamastor, Portuguese cruiser, 1,757 tons, Capt. Andrew, Macao.

Asper, Austrian gunboat, 976 tons, Capt. W. Weber, Shanghai.

Holland, Dutch cruiser, 8 guns, 3,900 tons, 9,250 h.p., Captain S. N. Sybrandt, Swatow.

Kaiserin Elisabeth, Austrian cruiser, 8 guns, 1,500 tons, 9,000 h.p., Capt. M. V. Elisenan, Shanghai.

Koningin Wilhelmina der Nederlanden, Dutch cruiser, 8 guns, 4,600 tons, 5,900 h.p., Capt. J. P. Rossius, Swatow.

Liberal, Portuguese gunboat, 558 tons, Comdr. José da Cunha Lima, Macao.

Maria Theresa, Austrian cruiser, 10 guns, 5,900 tons, 9,755 h.p., Capt. V. Bless Ritter v. Sambuchi, Shanghai.

Piel Hein, Dutch cruiser, 5 guns, 3,600 tons, 4,735 h.p., Capt. Jensen, Taku.

Zaire, Portuguese gunboat, 500 tons, Captain Mello, Macao.

Zenta, Austrian cruiser, 2,500 tons, Captain Kala, Bangkok.

FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR ON THE CHINA AND JAPAN STATION.

The Russian Squadron.

Admiral Koroleff, Russian armoured cruiser, 5,000 tons twin screw, 36 guns, 9,500 h.p., Captain Jakovlev, at Nagasaki.

Admiral Nakhimoff, Russian armoured cruiser, 28 guns, 9,000 tons, 8,000 h.p., Capt. Verolovski, at Tientsin.

Albatross, Russian gunboat, 810 tons, 8 guns, 1,200 h.p., Captain Eliskis, at Nagasaki.

Bobr, Russian gun-vessel, twin screw, 950 tons, 13 guns, 1,150 h.p., Captain Dobrovolsky, at Nagasaki.

Dimitri Donkoff, Russian armoured cruiser, 5,893 tons, twin screw, 34 guns, 7,000 h.p., Comdr. Sharon, at Taku.

Gaidamak, Russian gunboat, 400 tons, twin screw, 18 guns, 3,500 h.p., Capt. Serbernikoff, at Taku.

Gromitsky, Russian armoured cruiser, 1,492 tons, twin screw 12 guns, 2,000 h.p., Capt. Miklashevsky, at Taku.

Korvetka, Russian cruiser, 1,200 tons, 9 guns, 2,150 h.p., Capt. Silman, at Taku.

Mandurka, Russian cruiser, 1,233 tons, twin screw, 14 guns, 1,500 h.p., Capt. Yakovlev, at Nagasaki.

Nautilus, Russian battleship, 10,000 tons, 10 guns, 9,000 h.p., Capt. Yenish, at Nagasaki.

Nayadnik, Russian cruiser, 1,334 tons, 14 guns, 1,800 h.p., Capt. Zarin, at Nagasaki.

Otavari, Russian armoured cruiser, 1,490 tons, twin screw, 12 guns, 2,000 h.p., Captain Copronoff, at Nagasaki.

Petrovskiy, Russian battleship, 12,000 tons, Capt. Greval, at Nagasaki.

Rosita, Russian armoured cruiser, 12,200 tons, 22 guns, 14,500 h.p., Capt. Domojiroff, at Nagasaki.

Rosyng, Russian cruiser, 1,330 tons, 1786 h.p., 11 guns, Capt. Komaroff, at Singapore.

Rurik, Russian flagship, 10,940 tons, armoured twin screw cruiser, 1st class, 48 guns, 13,500 h.p., Capt. Haupt, at Port Arthur.

Silach, Russian gunboat, 4 guns, 1,200 h.p., Capt. Baranoff, at Nagasaki.

Sisip Veliky, Russian battleship, 10,000 tons, 14 guns, 8,500 h.p., Capt. Molis, at Taku.

Stoichik, Russian gunboat, 910 tons, twin screw 13 guns, 1,200 h.p., Capt. Soubatin, at Nagasaki.

Suslov, 1st class, Russian torpedo boat, 69 tons, 3 guns, 2 torp. tubes 780 h.p., speed 19 1/2 knots.

Vladimir Monomach, Russian cruiser, 6,000 tons, 16 guns, Prince Ouchtomsky, at Port Arthur.

Vorosh, Russian torpedo gunboat, 4 guns, 650 h.p., Com. Molchovsky, at Nagasaki.

Vladimir, Russian torpedo boat, 400 tons, 18 guns, twin screw, 1,500 h.p., Capt. Rogolia, at Taku.

Zablika, Russian cruiser, 1,230 tons, 20 guns, 2,000 h.p., Capt. Shkurff, at Nagasaki.

(1st and 2nd class.)

Forel, Russian torpedo boat, 23 tons, 1 gun, 220 h.p., 10 knots.

Jalichik, Russian torpedo boat, 87 tons, 4 guns, 970 h.p., 19 knots.

Narva, Russian torpedo boat, 85 tons, 4 guns, 1,200 h.p., 22 knots.

Woodrunk, Russian torpedo boat, 37 tons, 4 guns, 2,900 h.p., 22 knots.

Pedronik, Russian torpedo boat, 23 tons, 4 guns,